





## Notices of Firms.

MR. R. A. H. TOLIVUS GUTZENKAMP, being from this date interested in our Firm, will sign the same per protraction. HAYMAN BROTHERS & Co. Hongkong, June 1, 1888. 12ep

WE have established Mr. J. R. CUMMINGHAM as our Agent in Amoy and all business addressed to his care comes under our control. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. Hongkong, June 1, 1888. 12ul

MR. HENRY LISTON D'ALRYMPLE is authorized to sign our Firm per protraction, at Foochow from this date. BIRLEY & Co. Hongkong, June 3, 1888.

MR. BENJAMIN ROBERT STANFORD was admitted a Partner in our Firm on 1st January, 1888. J. McDONALD & Co. Hongkong, May 1, 1888. 12ag

WE have authorized Mr. CLAUDE BUNDE to sign our Firm from this date. DREYER & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1888.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. RICHARD B. PARK in our Firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1888. ALFRED WILKINSON & Co. Hongkong, April 16, 1888. 30jun

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. W. G. VAN OORDT in our Firm ceased on the 1st January, 1888. ROSMAN & Co. Hongkong, November 19, 1887.

I have this day established myself as a General Commission Merchant under the style or firm of VAN OORDT & Co. (Sd) W. G. VAN OORDT. Yokohama, October 24, 1887. 12

FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port. S. L. PHELPS, Agent. Hongkong, August 15, 1887.

MY Business, as Ship and Insurance Broker, Commission Agent, &c., hitherto carried on by myself, will henceforward be conducted under the style or firm of J. S. HOOK, Son & Co. J. S. HOOK. Hongkong, September 23, 1887.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. FERDINAND NISSEN in our Firm ceased on the 30th April last. The business in future to be conducted under the style and firm of ROBERTSON & Co. in which Mr. FERDINAND NISSEN has been admitted a Partner. NISSEN & ROBERTSON. Ningpo, May 9, 1888. 12ag

THE connection of the undersigned with the firm of Messrs. THOS. HUNT & Co. ceases from this date. J. M. ARMSTRONG. Hongkong, May 1, 1888.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN and Mr. HENRI HOPPE have been authorized to sign our Firm here and in China from this date. SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, May 12, 1888. 12ag

MR. J. MURRAY FORBES is authorized to sign our name at Canton from this date. RUSSELL & Co. China, February 15, 1888.

MR. GEORGE M. CARRILL SMITH is authorized to sign our Firm per protraction from this date. COARE, LIND & Co. Canton, June 4, 1888. 12uly

MR. RYLE HOLME has been admitted a partner in our Firm. GLOVER & Co. Nagasaki, January 1, 1887.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as a Public Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent under the style or firm of JOHN ODELL & Co. FOOCHOW, April 13, 1888. 12jul

FROM and after this date, Captain J. C. SAUNDERS will undertake the Business of my Marine Surveying at this Port. H. J. DRING, Marine Surveyor. FOOCHOW, August 1, 1887. 12

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto carried on by H. J. DRING, Esq., at FOOCHOW will be conducted by the undersigned. J. C. SAUNDERS, Chop Min, Pagoda Anchorage. FOOCHOW, August 1, 1887.

I HAVE established myself at this Port as General Commission Merchant, under the style and firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER & Co. GIFFORD FORBES PARKER. Saigon, December 20, 1887.

I HAVE established myself at this Port as General Storekeeper and Commission Agent. JAMES EDWARDS. 89, Yokohama, March 19, 1888.

TO LET. A HOUSE in Spring Gardens, containing four Rooms and Out House; Rent, \$28 per month. Apply at the Victoria Foundry. Hongkong, March 12, 1888.

## Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, From 1st July. N. 10, Shalley Street. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to THOS. HOWARD, Station Street. Hongkong, June 6, 1888.

TO LET. 4 COMMODIOUS HOUSES, situated in Morrison Hill, commanding a thorough view of the Harbour, with Stables, &c. Apply to THOMAS WALLACE, East Point Godowns. Hongkong, June 6, 1888.

TO BE LET. TWO New and Strong GODOWNS on Marine Lot No. 65. Apply to GAVIN THOMPSON, at GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s. Hongkong, December 16, 1887. 12

TO LET. THE whole of the Second Floor now occupied by the undersigned, situated at Peddar's Wharf, comprising Dining Room and Pantry and fifteen Bed Rooms. Also, One half of the First Floor suitable for Offices. THOS. HUNT & Co. Hongkong, May 13, 1888. 12

TO LET. THE Large Matched No. 3, at Pokfulam, containing five rooms with out-houses and Stables attached. Water laid. For particulars, apply to H. PESTONJEE SETNA, at Messrs P. A. C. CAMARIE & Co.'s Office. Hongkong, June 2, 1888.

TO BE LET. THE Dwelling HOUSE in the Albany at present occupied by Mr. N. R. MASS. Occupation can be had in a few weeks. Application can be made to Mr. MASS or at the Albany. Hongkong, September 25, 1887.

TWO HOUSES TO BE LET. RECENTLY put in thorough repair, situated on the RISE OF THE HILL, Westward, and an easy distance from the Queen's Road. Apply to S. L. PHELPS, Agent. Hongkong, May 13, 1888.

STORAGE. CAN be had in First Class Granite Godowns at Wandui, on very moderate Terms. For particulars, apply to CHARLES RIVINGTON, at Messrs LANDSTON & Co.'s Office, Stanley Street. Hongkong, January 1, 1888.

TO BE LET. A HOUSE in Queen's Road, commanding a good view of the Harbour from the North side. The House contains eight good rooms with Bath Rooms, Verandahs, front and back, Kitchens, Servant's Rooms and Godowns on ground floor. Apply to TURNER & Co. Hongkong, February 8, 1888.

TO LET. THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly occupied by Messrs. ARNOLD, KAPLAN & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, and spacious Godowns. Possession to be had on the 1st March. Apply to JOHN BURD & Co. Hongkong, February 22, 1888.

FIRST Rate ROOMS for Offices or Dwelling HOUSE for Families in the Queen's Road, No. 92, with new Verandah. The whole in a thorough state of repair. Apply to Messrs Wm. SCHMIDT & Co., Gunmakers. Hongkong, May 20, 1888.

TO LET. THE desirable PREMISES on the Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of the Asiatic Bank. For particulars, apply to SMITH, ARCHER & Co. Hongkong, May 18, 1888.

TO LET. FOUR Large ROOMS on Second Floor above the Offices of the undersigned, 44, Queen's Road, at present occupied by Messrs C. HOCK & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st of January, 1888. For Terms, apply to G. DUBOST & Co. Hongkong, November 6, 1887.

FOR SALE. CHOICE BALDWIN APPLES, \$0.75 PER DZ. KEE HOUSE, May 19th, 1888.

FOR SALE. JUST ARRIVED. 2 BROADWOOD'S Grand PIANOS, may be had at Wholesale Price. Address "A" Office of this paper. Hongkong, December 31, 1887.

JUST ARRIVED. 100 CASES CLARET, St. Estephe, \$5 per dozen. Chateau Margaux Dessert CLARET, No. 1, \$14. Chateau Margaux Dessert CLARET, No. 2, \$9. CLARETS, superior quality in wood cask, 46 gallons, \$45. MEDOC, a light breakfast CLARET, bottled by ourselves in Hongkong, each bottle bearing a Seal with the word "Medoc," \$4 per dozen. Apply to G. DUBOST & Co. Hongkong, May 28, 1888. 22jun

FOR SALE. JUST LANDED. A FEW cases Superior Manila CIGARS and CHEROOTS. A splendid assortment of genuine Havana CIGARETTES. BIELEFELD and ZACHARIAE. Hongkong, April 29, 1888.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE. 100 BARRELS Hamburg Prime Mess PORK. A well assorted Invoice of Roth's Prime quality Russian ROPE, 10 1/2" OFE, Seizing STUPE, 10 1/2" OFE, MARLINE, L'GLINES, Signal H. LYARDS, SPUN YARN, &c. At LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. Hongkong, May 22, 1888.

FOR SALE. BASS'S ALE in hogsheads and kilderkins. BARELY'S STOUT in hogsheads. BARELY'S ALE in bottles, quarts and pints. Guinness's STOUT in bottles, quarts and pints. Hennessy's Pale Old BRANDY. Old Tom GIN. Dinner SHERRIES from \$6 upwards. Fine Old PORT. Ginger WINE, Ginger BRANDY and Orange BITTERS. HAMS, CHEESE and OILMAN'S STORES. At LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. Hongkong, May 22, 1888.

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE, in 2 Volumes, by Revd. JUSTUS DOOLITTLE, is for Sale at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai. Price, \$3.00. Hongkong, March 20, 1888. 20mar-89

FOR SALE. For Sale from Store, or deliverable on Board, ENGLISH—London and West Hartley, West Hartley. WELSH—Bhagware Marthyr. Apply to ROSE, S. WALKER & Co. Hongkong, March 16, 1888.

FOR SALE. HAMPAGNE, Adolphe Collins and L. Jauvery & Co.'s Association Vintners. CLARET, real Chateau Margaux. Hunt Bages. BRANDY, Hennessy's and Martell's in 1 dozen cases. BEER and PORTER in bottle. BUTTER (Platts) in kegs. A quantity of Iron COLUMNS, Yellow METAL, 20/28 oz. with NAILS. Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, December 11, 1887.

FOR SALE. A FEW Sifted Carbon FILTERS of various Sizes and Patterns. Hip Shower BATHS. RAY & Co. Hongkong, April 13, 1888.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS. (WHITE CIGARS and CHEROOTS, Old and New, by the case or Invoice. For Sale by EDWARD J. SAGE. Hongkong, June 8, 1888. 22jun

FOR SALE. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. beg to call attention to the undermentioned new Goods ex Overland Mail, Weymans Castle, Black Prince, Chusan, Peter Denny, and Dunhill. Nursery LAMPS. KERR'S ICE MAKING APPARATUS. Coffee ROASTERS. Sausage MACHINES. Cook's BULLETS, KETTLES, & Kitchen Utensils of all kinds. Recent PUBLICATIONS of general interest. ELWOOD'S HELMETS. WATERPROOFS. Safety MATCHES. GINGER BRANDY. Kava's RED SEAL, & Private Cuvée CHAMPAGNES. CHAMBERLIN, Gold and Sparkling. SPARKLING MOSSEL. CROCKERY & GLASSWARE. Pier GLASSES. OVEN'S HANGING LAMPS. Meerschaum PIPES. BUREAU and other first rate TOBACCO. Cornet and Maltose CROSS SHERRIES. Office BOOKS & STATIONERY. BRUSHWARE. PERMANENT LAMPS. BISCUITS. The "Wheel of Life." Breakfast CLARET. DUST SPECTACLES. HATS in great variety, and new shapes. OILMAN'S STORES. Photographic ALBUMS. Hongkong, June 8, 1888. 22jun

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## New Advertisements.

BOARD and LODGING with every Attendance, for ONE GENTLEMAN; close to the PARADE GROUNDS. Charge moderate. Apply to T. HART & Co. Provision Merchants, No. 2, Queen's Road E. Hongkong, June 4, 1888. 12

NOTICE. UNDER an arrangement entered into in London between the Postmaster General and this Company, the Steamers conveying H. M.'s Mails between Shanghai and Yokohama and vice versa WILL NOT in future CALL AT NAGASAKI. W. MACAULAY, Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company, Hongkong, June 2, 1888.

SAYLE & Co. VICTORIA EXCHANGE. INVITE inspection of their New and well assorted summer Stock comprising Black and Blue Broad CLOTHS. Naval and Military CLOTHS. Light Mixt and Fancy TWEEDS. Self and Fancy Colored FLANNELS. Plain and Fancy DRILLS, DUCKS, &c. Quilting and Marseilles VESTINGS. The Tailoring Department under the management of first class English Cutters. TIES and SCARFS in great variety. The new shapes in Gentlemen's COLLARS. Long Cloth, Silk and Wool SHIRTS. PAJAMAS. Ganzes, Merino and Silk UNDERVESTS. HOSIERY of all kinds. Gentlemen's Straw and Felt HATS in Various Shapes. Household LINENS of every description. A large Stock of French Printed MUSLINS of the Latest Patterns. French Printed CAMBRICS. Black GLAZES, Plain and Fancy Silk GAUZES. Grenadines and other New Fabrics Embroidered, Printed and Made-up SKIRTS. CRINOLINES, Muslin EMBROIDERIES and LACE of all descriptions. Ladies' Trimmed HATS and BONNETS. FLOWERS, PEATHRES, &c. Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING. Ladies' Cotton and Lisle HOSIERY. Lisle and Silk GLOVES, &c. Lace and Muslin CURTAINS. Hongkong, April 27, 1888.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS. MAILS will close: For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW, For "AZOR" on Monday, the 15th instant, at 11 A.M. For SHANGHAI, For "SERVICE," at 4 P.M., the 13th instant. UNLIER DESPATCH. For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, Per Azor, on Monday, the 15th instant, at Noon. For Shanghai, Per United Service, Tomorrow, the 13th instant, at 5 P.M.

LATEST SHIPPING. ARRIVAL. June 12, United Service, from Canton. CLEARED. Lima, for Saigon. Costa Rica, for Saigon. Maria, for Hakodadi. Neill & Co. for Whampoa. (From the Canton Customs Daily Returns.) Additional per Sultan, cleared for Hamburg: 13 packages Cans. 1,019 cases Cassia. 10 cases Cassia Buds. 4 packages Native Cotton. 300 Palm Leaf Fans. 188 packages Fire Crackers. 6 rolls Matting. 40 bundles Split Rattans. 40 double cases Oolong Tea. 80 cases Preserves. 4 packages Sundries. Per Mon, cleared for Coast Ports. 10 packages White Lead. 80 tubs Yellow Lead. 40 cases Gluc. 23 cases Dried Indigo. 42 bales Medicine. 4,066 bags Brown Sugar. 561 bags White Sugar. 470 tubs Sugar Candy. 281 packages Sundries. Per Carob, loading for New York: 4,068 packages Cassia. 1,000 bags White Sugar. 16 cases Cassia Oil. 10 cases Cassia Buds. 20 cases Raw Silk. 19 packages Cans. 49 cases China Ware. 63 rolls Matting. 304 boxes Fire Crackers. Per Fulton, loading for London: 6,764 boxes Scented Capet Tea. 2,246 boxes Scented Orange Pekoe Tea. 2,000 boxes Young Hyson Tea. 4,000 boxes Gunpowder Tea. 200 boxes Congou Tea. 80 packages Cans. 7 cases Preserves. 19 packages Sundries. Per Golden Spur, loading for London: 600 cases Preserves. 8,822 boxes Scented Capet Tea. 868 boxes Scented Orange Pekoe Tea. 1,300 boxes Gunpowder Tea. 120 boxes Congou Tea. 292 boxes Souchong Tea. 44 bales Silk Cocoons. 470 half-chests Tea Dust. 25 packages Sundries. Per Bertha, cleared for Bombay: 2,000 boxes Scented Orange Pekoe Tea. 430 boxes Scented Capet. 1,000 boxes Gunpowder Tea. 200 boxes Young Hyson Tea. 392 chests and 8,107 half-chests Tea, Re-exports.

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LATEST SHIPPING. ARRIVAL. June 12, United Service, from Canton. CLEARED. Lima, for Saigon. Costa Rica, for Saigon. Maria, for Hakodadi. Neill & Co. for Whampoa. (From the Canton Customs Daily Returns.) Additional per Sultan, cleared for Hamburg: 13 packages Cans. 1,019 cases Cassia. 10 cases Cassia Buds. 4 packages Native Cotton. 300 Palm Leaf Fans. 188 packages Fire Crackers. 6 rolls Matting. 40 bundles Split Rattans. 40 double cases Oolong Tea. 80 cases Preserves. 4 packages Sundries. Per Mon, cleared for Coast Ports. 10 packages White Lead. 80 tubs Yellow Lead. 40 cases Gluc. 23 cases Dried Indigo. 42 bales Medicine. 4,066 bags Brown Sugar. 561 bags White Sugar. 470 tubs Sugar Candy. 281 packages Sundries. Per Carob, loading for New York: 4,068 packages Cassia. 1,000 bags White Sugar. 16 cases Cassia Oil. 10 cases Cassia Buds. 20 cases Raw Silk. 19 packages Cans. 49 cases China Ware. 63 rolls Matting. 304 boxes Fire Crackers. Per Fulton, loading for London: 6,764 boxes Scented Capet Tea. 2,246 boxes Scented Orange Pekoe Tea. 2,000 boxes Young Hyson Tea. 4,000 boxes Gunpowder Tea. 200 boxes Congou Tea. 80 packages Cans. 7 cases Preserves. 19 packages Sundries. Per Golden Spur, loading for London: 600 cases Preserves. 8,822 boxes Scented Capet Tea. 868 boxes Scented Orange Pekoe Tea. 1,300 boxes Gunpowder Tea. 120 boxes Congou Tea. 292 boxes Souchong Tea. 44 bales Silk Cocoons. 470 half-chests Tea Dust. 25 packages Sundries. Per Bertha, cleared for Bombay: 2,000 boxes Scented Orange Pekoe Tea. 430 boxes Scented Capet. 1,000 boxes Gunpowder Tea. 200 boxes Young Hyson Tea. 392 chests and 8,107 half-chests Tea, Re-exports.

NOTICE. UNDER an arrangement entered into in London between the Postmaster General and this Company, the Steamers conveying H. M.'s Mails between Shanghai and Yokohama and vice versa WILL NOT in future CALL AT NAGASAKI. W. MACAULAY, Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company, Hongkong, June 2, 1888.

SAYLE & Co. VICTORIA EXCHANGE. INVITE inspection of their New and well assorted summer Stock comprising Black and Blue Broad CLOTHS. Naval and Military CLOTHS. Light Mixt and Fancy TWEEDS. Self and Fancy Colored FLANNELS. Plain and Fancy DRILLS, DUCKS, &c. Quilting and Marseilles VESTINGS. The Tailoring Department under the management of first class English Cutters. TIES and SCARFS in great variety. The new shapes in Gentlemen's COLLARS. Long Cloth, Silk and Wool SHIRTS. PAJAMAS. Ganzes, Merino and Silk UNDERVESTS. HOSIERY of all kinds. Gentlemen's Straw and Felt HATS in Various Shapes. Household LINENS of every description. A large Stock of French Printed MUSLINS of the Latest Patterns. French Printed CAMBRICS. Black GLAZES, Plain and Fancy Silk GAUZES. Grenadines and other New Fabrics Embroidered, Printed and Made-up SKIRTS. CRINOLINES, Muslin EMBROIDERIES and LACE of all descriptions. Ladies' Trimmed HATS and BONNETS. FLOWERS, PEATHRES, &c. Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING. Ladies' Cotton and Lisle HOSIERY. Lisle and Silk GLOVES, &c. Lace and Muslin CURTAINS. Hongkong, April 27, 1888.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS. MAILS will close: For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW, For "AZOR" on Monday, the 15th instant, at 11 A.M. For SHANGHAI, For "SERVICE," at 4 P.M., the 13th instant. UNLIER DESPATCH. For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, Per Azor, on Monday, the 15th instant, at Noon. For Shanghai, Per United Service, Tomorrow, the 13th instant, at 5 P.M.

LATEST SHIPPING. ARRIVAL. June 12, United Service, from Canton. CLEARED. Lima, for Saigon. Costa Rica, for Saigon. Maria, for Hakodadi. Neill & Co. for Whampoa. (From the Canton Customs Daily Returns.) Additional per Sultan, cleared for Hamburg: 13 packages Cans. 1,019 cases Cassia. 10 cases Cassia Buds. 4 packages Native Cotton. 300 Palm Leaf Fans. 188 packages Fire Crackers. 6 rolls Matting. 40 bundles Split Rattans. 40 double cases Oolong Tea. 80 cases Preserves. 4 packages Sundries. Per Mon, cleared for Coast Ports. 10 packages White Lead. 80 tubs Yellow Lead. 40 cases Gluc. 23 cases Dried Indigo. 42 bales Medicine. 4,066 bags Brown Sugar. 561 bags White Sugar. 470 tubs Sugar Candy. 281 packages Sundries. Per Carob, loading for New York: 4,068 packages Cassia. 1,000 bags White Sugar. 16 cases Cassia Oil. 10 cases Cassia Buds. 20 cases Raw Silk. 19 packages Cans. 49 cases China Ware. 63 rolls Matting. 304 boxes Fire Crackers. Per Fulton, loading for London: 6,764 boxes Scented Capet Tea. 2,246 boxes Scented Orange Pekoe Tea. 2,000 boxes Young Hyson Tea. 4,000 boxes Gunpowder Tea. 200 boxes Congou Tea. 80 packages Cans. 7 cases Preserves. 19 packages Sundries. Per Golden Spur, loading for London: 600 cases Preserves. 8,822 boxes Scented Capet Tea. 86



On this subject, we may mention the prompt manner, which has characterized the Governor in his dealing with subordinates who prove unworthy of confidence, and almost every branch of the Service. We have had occasion more than once to draw attention to the capabilities of Chinese interpreters in our Courts, and therefore feel interest in what takes place in a suit so nearly connected with the administration of justice. At the trial yesterday, Mr Goodlake retained a Chinese interpreter named Hui, and, upon an order of His Honor, dismis.sed the linguist from the case with forfeiture of pay, for suppression of a petition addressed to the Chinese to the Sitting Magistrate.

How far such an apparently proceeding may be justified by the facts of the case, we cannot say; but this much is at least effect upon others will be in the highest degree.

## LOCAL

The ship *Tricolor*, 1,497 tons, Wm. Brydes, master, of Liverpool, which left Cardiff with coal on the 26th December last, was wrecked on the 7th instant, on the Pratas shoal. Upon taking the ground, steps were taken to lighten the vessel by heaving overboard cargo. After four hours' work on the part of all hands, the water was found to be gaining so rapidly upon them that most unthinkingly it seemed necessary to abandon the vessel. The three boats were got out and provisioned and the crew then left the ill-fated ship. By the last man to get into the boat. By the aid of the crews of several Chinese boats had boarded the wreck, and long before the crew were out of sight every particle of sails and remaining rigging had been abstracted by the piratical scoundrels who infest the neighbourhood of the bank. The three boats arrived here in safety this morning, although several native boats approached and hailed them in a threatening manner on their wearing 'tongkong. A gunboat has, we believe, been despatched to the scene of the wreck.

It is becoming pretty clear to the mind of the Chinese criminal that "hard labor" in Hongkong Prison is a literal expression to a very objectionable degree. The barrow exercise appears to disgust them altogether, and they do not seem to take kindly to the mysteries of road-making. In fact, more escapes have taken place since the work was increased than occurred for years previous. Another prisoner succeeded in getting out of the prison by the aid of the warden's dog, and the police officer who kept the dog, the other day, said that he had seen the dog in the company of the prisoner. He is a two year's man and had served some three-fourths of his time. A party of Police are on his track; but whether or not this fugitive will be allowed time to depart himself free of expense to the Colony is doubtful.

**SOUTH SEA COOLIES IN QUEENSLAND.**—The Aborigines' Protection society have presented a memorial to the Duke of Buckingham, praying the Secretary of the Colonies to move Her Majesty's government not to give its sanction in any form to the traffic in native South Sea Islanders, which has been prosecuted for several years past by certain British subjects in the colony of Queensland. The memorialists assert that the same objection which proved fatal to the so-called immigration of negroes from the coast of Africa applies with equal and irresistible force to the traffic in natives of the South Sea Islands. The bill for the regulation of the traffic is now before the Queensland legislature. The system has already produced strife and bloodshed in the South Sea Islands, and, if persisted in, will probably entail still greater evils in time to come. For these and other reasons, the society protests against suzerainty being extended to the system.

THE ISLAND OF OPARA.

The *Messageur de Tahiti* contains the following report:—Captain Quinien, commanding the *Latouche Treville*, sent by the Imperial commissioner to examine the island of Rapa, reports as follows:—"Rapa (lat. 27 deg. 30m. S., long. 146 deg. 30m. W.) is about eight miles in length, east and west, and about six miles in breadth. There is but little coral except inside the bays. The western portion is the only part where there is a reef extending a mile from the land." The population of the island consists, at present, of about 150 persons, men, women, and children, all in a very miserable state of poverty. They are composed almost wholly of fish and taro. Several articles of exchange. They are highly prized, and are only killed on great occasions. Goats are plentiful, but the natives do not eat them. Their only mercantile relations are one or two small schooners from Tahiti, which come at long intervals for cargoes of swine—making payment for them almost wholly in goods. The temperature of Rapa is very low—it did not rise above 20 deg. during the day, and during the night it fell towards the end of April. Thus it would permit the cultivation of European fruits and vegetables. We saw there excellent cabbages springing up in several places, and even a small patch of potatoes. Water is not very plentiful, but there is enough. If, as is probable, the annexation of Rapa to the states under the protectorate of France shall render it necessary to station a European resident in the island, it is from this point of view a desirable place to be thus influenced. Since said doubtless be ruled here quite as easily as goats. The ordinary objects of cultivation in the islands would not succeed in Rapa. The bread-fruit and the coconut tree (each do not grow or do not bear fruit). The oranges are so sour as to be almost uneatable. Nearly all the inhabitants are proprietors of the soil, of which they assert the boundaries are exactly known and marked. Some few of them are large proprietors, and are styled chiefs of districts. These have no title, but are called chiefs of districts, others, even the King himself, Pa'arua of Turuan, does not seem to exercise any authority. These grand vicissitudes are six in number, representing five districts around the coast and one in the interior. The following are the names of the districts, starting from the hut of the King and going east and round by the south: Ahurei, Pito, Pemale; Manava, Manuva, male; Tuape. (Note, female; Tokua, Mauro, male; Te'arua, male; Te'arua, male; Te'arua, male.) Besides these there are a very great number of others. Thus the ground where they think they have discovered a coal mine belongs to three different owners—Panirua, Ehaa, Tehapaapa. All the lands being quite unproductive, it is probable that they could be bought at a very low figure. As a port of calling for shipping, there is only one bay in the island where vessels could land and sail on. The landing is not particularly difficult, but sailing in and out is only with the wind astern, or in calm weather by towing. The exit is more inconvenient, by reason of the easterly winds; these are the prevailing winds, and the bay of Ahurei lies almost due east and west. The roadstead is very deep. The bottom, coral, covered by a thin layer of mud. The corals which descend from the mountains surrounding the bay are very violent; and anchors and chains, exposed to constant friction, are liable to break. The latter experienced an accident of this sort, and the vessel, as it were, as we did not succeed in recovering the anchor. With much difficulty a quay might be constructed on the reef, and with a hundred yards of piling, even a watering place could be made. In waiting for a boat, the proper course is to bring the vessel abreast of the small island of Rapiti, and then cross the entrance on the east, taking care not to permit her to drift to leeward of an uncovered reef which divides the bay into two.

## ELEPHANT HUNTING

Mr Boustead, a surgeon in the Abyssinian field force, sends to the *Field* the following account of a day's elephant hunting in the vicinity of Attegerat:—

I have just returned from a day's shooting in the Sowera Mountains, about thirteen miles east of Suifu, and I have made a splendid bag. I went to try to bag a lion and the pig I had previously noticed in my two last trips, and I tracked his marks for about two miles, until I lost him in a small covey of bamboo, so I gave up the animal could be found, and I went to the pursuit. On clambering over the second of the hills I came across the fresh scrap of elephant, and tracked them over some terribly rugged ground, up the most precipitous and rugged passes imaginable, and down the most steep and dangerous defiles that it is possible to conceive. No one who has not seen it would believe an elephant capable of scrambling up the wonderful, almost perpendicular places they pass with apparent facility. The water runs over the edge of the rocks on the pathway, and the very hills were watered not more than twenty-four inches broad, with a sheer precipice on each side of a hundred feet before. One place and another untripped fall of upwards of four hundred feet into dark, rocky, ugly chasm were the succession never yet entered. I was accompanied only by a shoolie guide, a thiof-waiter, and my servant, a soldier of my regiment. The latter could not stand the scrambling up and down hill at all, and I had to leave him to go on, so I armed him with my revolver, and told him to look out for himself until I could find and let him in the middle of the jungle, with orders not to move away from the track, and promised him that I would pick him up on my return. The jungle here was to-

terribly high moist jungle, with a dense underwood below, the only tracks through the greater portion of which were the paths of the mammals who roamed that locality, chiefly deer, sambar, spring ibex, and species of antelope; wild cat, leopard, binturong or spring leek; the spotted civet, the wolf, the black-backed jackal, and large porcupines. The tracks of the leaf-eating rhinoceros among the mountains were made available whenever they could be, but these did not usually descend into the deep ravines, where game is generally found. Well, it was about two o'clock p.m., and crossing the fourth large ravine, when I came to the third or twang on the precipitous side, the forest on the edge of a very high hill, I encountered there in position well; they were numerous, two with large tusks, one with medium and two without any perceptible. They were huge brutes, and seemed steadily ascending the hill, so I decided to go to a spot where they would meet me within

years. By signs and a smattering of Arabic I made my choloe companion understand this, and he managed his duty well; he brought us near the herd, and I then stalked the largest tusker to within close range, when he perceived me. He looked at me with a most threatening way, with his enormous ears erect, and stamped his foot in anger, and I sent him retreating, smushing through his head and shoulders into him instantly. The rush of the remainder of the herd was something terrible as they rushed through the jungle, levelling everything before them. One of them passed very close to where I was, and I gave him a right-and-left sick through the shoulder. The buffaloes well pleased; but he kept on until a third bullet from my little Martini (English bore) brought him up, having taken his shoulder to atoms. He now turned away from me, and charged straight at me; but could not get up to the point of the line with his fractured leg, and he lay down with his head to the ground. The choloe guide had in the meantime crossed the river to look at the dead one, and had taken a heavy ride with him. In his delight at seeing the huge beast down, he commenced a wild war-dance around the body, calling it all sorts of flattering epithets, in the middle of which his discomfiture was suddenly stopped by an old bull elephant charging at him from above, through every obstacle, like a race-horse. I heard a loud scream for help, and the choloe literally flying before the pursuer, who was coming at a terrific gallop, and galloping at every side. So I came striding towards him in protection, turning the elephant down upon his back, and striking "Abie, abie, mundull!" Lord! master! I bet, abie! he bolted for his life up the narrow path on which I was standing, the elephant rushing after him with all charge, and positively roaring in his rage like a gigantic lion, with his trunk elevated in the air. He (the Shobue) dashed past me, and in doing so bit me a fearful blow accidentally on the head with the heavy rifle he had with him, and nearly crippled me over the precipice senseless. The blow quite staggered me for the mo-

and I was within five yards of being shot, and I was in a piece when I planted an Enfield bullet, also from my double Montferrer, into the elephant's back, and he fell down within three paces of where I was standing. He fell over into the ravine below with an awful crash, carrying away with him the elephant's trunk, and the legs which he struck in the descent as if it had been a rotten reed. No sooner had his body done than another elephant appeared, and came tearing down upon us from a different direction, also carrying away everything before it, and blowing and trampling hideously. I received him about twenty-five paces with a heavy ball, and he fell all his legs, and I was killed; I then gave him the left butt, which was a little too early; it staggered him and stopped his career, making him reverse a little. On looking for my other rifle I found the double-wallah and the Montferrer had done enough of this; they had wobbled up some high rocks above me, and I had taken the rifle there. They stuck it down, and I caught it in the air. It fell, and gave the elephant a No. 12. I then gripped the shoulder, which I dashed him, and tried to get up to the path where I was standing, but stumbled back, and in his rage commenced smashing to pieces everything in his way, making fearful noises. I then gave him a heavy right butt, which he wobbled with, and he tore down trees of considerable thickness by sheer strength and weight, and smashed their branches into thousands of atoms. Every bit of jungle was knocked to smithereens and trampled all around him, and his vain endeavors to get at us, and his terrible rage, being foiled, were really most exciting to witness. He nearly succeeded in getting the incline to where I was, when I gave him the last bullet I had. His legs gave way, he staggered back on his hooks, and he rolled over heavily with a terrible crash. I can assure you I was thankful when it was all over, and that I was out of

## RECENT ARCTIC DISCOVERY.

The Arctic discovery is not a hobby of *The Times*.  
 I am aware, but I live in hopes of  
 converting you to my theory, which is a  
 very simple one—that in time of peace  
 our navy frothing under a horrible as-  
 sault of red-tape and an insupportable bureau-  
 cracy, geographical exploration and discov-  
 ery in the Arctic sea, in Central Africa,  
 and New Guinea, Western China, in sur-  
 veying the stormy seas of the Cape of  
 Good Hope, or exploring the depths of the  
 great ocean, and such like pursuits, are  
 the true school for our naval officers and  
 seamen. By it they will be knit to-  
 gether and appreciate one another for the  
 great hour of their country's need, it  
 comes in their time, and at any rate open  
 the road, arduous though it be, to the en-  
 terprising and independent who are ready  
 to win their spurs. But to proceed, it ap-  
 pears to me that the storms of last spring  
 and summer have done in every known sea,  
 and especially in the Arctic zone, what pre-  
 viously required a great clearance of ice from pre-  
 ciously ice-cumbered channels. These  
 openings have been cut with steam whalers,  
 which have been introduced into the frigid  
 zone since our successful voyages in the  
*Arcturion* and *Intrepid* in quest of Franklin,  
 and remarkable feats have been recently  
 accomplished—I am told in both cases by  
 British seamen—but that matters little, for

a geographer, I am very cosmopolitan. In Baffin's Bay, Captain Richard Wells, the steamship *Arctic* of Dundee, has been rather worth in his ship in open water than any navigator had previously reached. His aid, I forwarded to me by Allen Young, a distinguished companion of Sir Leopold Cluett in his last memorable voyage, very clear, and bears the impress of truth. Though too technical for your journal, I enclose herewith a paper read at the Royal Geographical Society. I give you a précis of it:—

early as the 20th of June last, the  
 Arctic proceeded up Baffin's bay, crossed  
 the ice of the glacier of Melville bay,  
 reached away past Gary Isles and Haklayt  
 Sound, entered White Sound of Baffin, and  
 reached the eastern scene of Dr Kane's adven-  
 tures, Cape Peels then, finding open  
 water to the north, and the west side  
 of Smith's Sound, and sail, towards the  
 open sea went on till he sighted Kane's  
 glacier of Humboldt, and must, he says,  
 have then been in the 79th north parallel—  
 considerably north of where I reached in  
 1850 in the *Plover*—beyond Igloodiel in  
 Prince Albert, and beyond Kane in the  
*Albatross*. The bold Dundee whaler was  
 then open water, and adds, "I should  
 have continued of course northwards had  
 I been a fish. There was no indication of  
 water to the northward, the sky blue and  
 clear, and only a few small streams of  
 ice to be seen." Of course, Captain  
 Peels did not in not being tempted to risk  
 owner's property into the unknown  
 waters before him, but I am sure all living  
 Arctic officers will feel with me. Would  
 it not be of use, with a well found discovery  
 vessel, that day have been where the  
*Albatross* was, and the *Albatross* from the  
 Pole, I feel pretty sure, from the Pole,  
 to know what to expect for at least  
 one hour. 120 miles or within 50 miles of  
 the axis of the globe,

land Arctic explorers listened to me in 1857, we should probably before this have met the great problem, by the very open one which Kane and Hayes saw and which was the good fortune of Walløe, of having to allow a large herd of deer to be driven to the open water, and ran wild on open water, and the Duke of Somerset justly said, until they made up their minds as to the right road to the Pole, he did not possibly be expected to entertain such project. We shall soon see, when Geographical session at Burlington commences, whether they have become wiser since the failure of the Swedes at a dozen miles north of Spitzbergen. The other remarkable voyage has been the Pacific Ocean by a whaler called the *Mit*, discovered an extensive land, which will form a station on all our Admiralty charts since 1857. The Russian Admiral Wrangel first mentioned it in the account of his remarkable survey of the Siberian shores of the Arctic Ocean. The Tchukchies, now wandering near Cape Chukotskoi, aver that a called the Onkifilud before them as the frozen sea, to a land lying north of Siberia, and occasionally seen from Cape Chukotskoi, and questioned its existence. But Admiral Wrangel, the Captain Kane, and Her Majesty's ship *Thetis*, in 1850, discovered this land some thirty miles distant, although he would not name it as he did not land upon it, he said, as far as might could be trusted, it was land of old character, extending from about 120 deg. to 180 deg. W. long, and in lat.

is a verification of this discovery which whether *Nite* brings us this year. By an act on the part of an American paper, which our prophetic commander-in-chief, Sir Rodolphe Eschscholtz, was good enough to send me, I have learned that the sea within the Straits was so clear of ice yesterday that the good ship *Nite* reached considerably closer to, but it does not appear that any one landed on, Kallait's. Her enterprising captain braced the bows so far as I can learn, to the 73rd degree, and saw it still reaching away to the northward in all the magnificence of arctic cliffs and mountain peaks.

*Nite* has thus done us good geographical service, though her discovery will be a long time before it can be confirmed by any other of an illustrious Russian physician, Spitzbergen's son of a wandering highway from Spitzbergen to Behring's Strait.

In the meantime, I see by a map recently sent from Paris that our Frenchmen are so bound to the Pole, under the regement of M. Lambert and the favourable auspices of Napoleon III., via Behring's Straits. They will, it is to be hoped, in this new land. It is all theirs if they win it, and its exploration will, I trust, amply repay their enterprise. As *V. N.* has an eye to dividend from oil and bone, I would suggest that if his sole possession of Kallait's Land he offer it to the President of the United States for a consideration to round off his commissions in that same charming northern country.

So serious, these two voyages of the *Nite* and the *Nite* are cheating proofs of the great risk attending ice navigation in general instead of the old fashion of whale-shaling vessels, and I doubt not that we are on the eve of a considerable extension of our geographical knowledge of the north, owing to the keenness of our hunters, and the desire of the poor natives from seas ploughed by the

## HOW DIPSO MANIACS ARE TREATED

IN VICTORIA.  
(From the Arena.)

It is not generally known how stringent are the conditions of the Lunacy Statute, which came into operation on the 1st October last, but now that the peculiar powers of the act have been put in operation, we may call attention to one case, the first of its kind, which has occurred in Melbourne.

The story is not quite new. H. was a warehouseman in the city, a large soft-soled shoe dealer, and had a large stock of goods established in Melbourne, and was so clever at his business that his employers gave him £500 a year more. This went on for years, and H. prospered, so as to get some house property, and have £23,000; but at the same time his habits of dissipation after supper, drinking and threats, decided to dispense with his services. This he was prepared to do, and he was accordingly dismissed with still greater eagerness, till all his money was gone, and then, during a lull interval, he got employment at a large salary from another stock goods firm. After a week, however, he recommenced drinking, and matters became very desperate with him. At this point his sister, a very respectable woman, made an effort to his behalf, and her attorney, Mr. Howell, undertook to get the powers of the act conveyed act in force. These powers are contained in the 17th clause. The first part of the section declares that on the application of "any person addicted to the habit of excessive use of intoxicating drinks, or of any other persons to submit himself to curative treatment, or to enter in lunacy (Mr P. Wilkinson, also master of the ship), or of any other, the detention of such person in a licensed house, for any period not exceeding twelve months, or, on good security for expenses being given, his detention in a public asylum for a like period. But it is the second part of the clause which is most important, for it relates to what may be done if the doctor is not the consent of the person most interested in the case. The clause runs:— "If a parent, husband, wife, child, or other near relative, or any friend of any person who shall be labouring under or recovering from an attack of *delirium tremens*, or any other disease, or who has been or who win, within a period of one year immediately before the application hereinafter mentioned, by and through the excessive use of intoxicating drinks, shall have either been or be waiting for any means, and shall have neglected to provide for the support of his family, or shall have habitually or repeatedly threatened to use violence towards any member of his family, shall make application in writing to the master in lunacy, and shall prove to the satisfaction of the master by medical evidence that such person requires curative treatment, the master may, if he shall think fit, upon the evidence of himself or of the truth of the facts so as aforesaid, detain such person in a licensed house, or in a public asylum, until such that such notice of the application of such person may require has been given to such person, by order under his hand authorising the detention and curative treatment of such person in any licensed house for any

period will exceed twelve months, or may  
 be less than twelve months, upon satisfying him-  
 self of the results of the facts aforesaid, and  
 upon payment of the sum to be paid, and  
 sufficient security for the same to be fixed by  
 the master for the maintenance of such per-  
 son during his detention, and upon proof to  
 his satisfaction that such notice of the ap-  
 plication as the master may require has  
 been given to such person, by order under  
 the authority of the detention and cura-  
 tive treatment, and of the Governor in  
 Council, for any period not exceeding six  
 months; and every such order shall, until  
 and unless the same be rescinded by a judge  
 of the Supreme Court, upon application  
 made to such judge in chambers for that  
 purpose, be a sufficient authority to all per-  
 sons acting under and in conformity with  
 the same.

The case of Mr H. was then brought be-  
 fore the master in lunacy, who eventually  
 made the following order:—"In the Mat-  
 ter of H., a drunkard, and in the Matter of  
 the Lunacy Statute, 300, section 17: In  
 the Matter.—Upon the application of S. H.,  
 the sister of the above-named H., and it ap-  
 pearing to me by the affidavit of the said  
 S. H. that in this matter, and by the  
 evidence of Robert Knaggs, a duly qualified  
 medical practitioner, that H. [there is H's  
 address], in the city of Melbourne, is recov-  
 ering from an attack of *delirium tremens*.  
 I do order, and in pursuance of the powers  
 vested in me by the Lunacy Statute, autho-  
 rise the detention and curative treatment  
 of the said H. by J. T. Harcourt, in his house,  
 named as above, until the said statute, situate at  
 Melbourne, by Richard Thomas, for a period not  
 exceeding, six calendar months from the date  
 hereof. Dated this 18th day of Feb-  
 ruary, 1898.

"FRED. WILKINSON, Master in Lunacy."  
 "Charles Munnell, solicitor for S. H."

the virtue of this order. He was taken to the Asylum Aylmer, where he now resides, decidedly angry at the interference with his liberty, but having rapid strides towards recovery, both in mind and body.

**CHAMPAGNE WINES.**

From a report on the wines in the Paris exposition of 1877, prepared by E. L. Becking, we extract the following remarks on the various wines relating to champagne:

The distinctive appearance and flavor of the wines are known to all the world. Technically, its characteristics are great "elegance and fruitfulness, without excessive rapidity. Its effervescence consists not in bubbles, and should form coruscating but rather than a smooth froth on the surface. The bouquet should be suggestive of the freshness of a delicate daisy that of a clover-sweetness. It is erroneous to assume champagne does not require keeping from the time it is bottled in France. It is not so, being faulted in England. It may not be so, but it is, by the fact of its constant ripening; yet, it certainly does not require ripening; and I know few wines that do not have more improvement after the passage of one or two years. This opinion will, I am sure, be shared by those who have been fortunate enough to taste, lately, champagne of the vintage of 1877, should not be obtained in case, but the bottles should be kept in a cool place with good ventilation. Champagne is known by the names of the places by whom it is manufactured, rather than by the vineyards where it is grown. We are some "growths," however, which are scarcely famous, such as those of Ay, Reims and Bouzy. Of Sillery—the title of the growth, and which is familiar to the English—there is made a champagne. Most of the wine is made from grapes, but some houses mix the juice of different grapes with red, with the view of imparting additional flavor to it, white wine being, as a rule, more a concoction than a growth.

The French (who might certainly be assumed the fairest critics of their own staple) and the majority of Continental nations—to which must be added the Americans—prefer a very sweet champagne. It is not so much as much as one-fifth of the whole volume of the wine should be, to suit the Continental taste, simply syrupy. In England, on the contrary, champagne containing one-tenth of pure saccharine matter is considered sweet; and many Englishmen would be better pleased if the percentage amounted only to one-twelfth. A moderately sweet wine to excess of wholesome and so avowed to excess of saccharine is, I think, inferior to good taste; but it is exceedingly difficult to judge champagne by the standard of other wines. It is, to a great extent, "non-natural," and manufactured and too often sophisticated article. Natural wine should have gone through the entire ordeal of fermentation by the very effect of the effervescence of champagne, and the fermentation has still to be completed. In this transition state, although rendering it very agreeable, detracts from its whole soundness.

It may here be remarked that this state of effervescence, or incomplete fermentation, is created in Germany by a process different from that resorted to in France. In the former country the wine is bottled before the natural fermentation is accomplished, the time for bottling being in the spring following the vintage. In Germany the wine is allowed to ferment to the full extent. How much or how little sugar is required to augment the natural sweetness of the wine having been afterwards ascertained, the requisite quantity of syrup is then added to each bottle, and the wine is put in a heated room and forced into a further fermentation. Which of these two modes should be considered the least objectionable I must leave to the determination. It is a very significant fact concerning the quality of these improved French champagne, that the sweetening for wine intended for the English market is prepared with brandy, while that for France and the continent is made with wine. The former, naturally, is of increased strength; but this increase is at the expense of this bouquet, and is, very probably, injurious to digestion. It is, however, an article to compare on the spot, at once, and to compare the destined for the different markets. The Champagne of England was different taste of the subtle and delicate flavor of the French, at the same time displaying an augmentation of course and wholesome strength. I am reluctant to believe that the taste of the classes who in England habitually drink champagne is so vitiated as to induce a preference for a fiery and over-alcoholized product. Nay, I rather incline to think that, were the finer and gentler article more extensively introduced, it would be more largely patronized than the artificial and, but, rightly or wrongly, we have gained a new ground for addidness to heady and potent drinks, and a bad name once acquired is with difficulty lost.

The medicinal qualities of champagne I must leave to be dictated upon by the physician. There can be no doubt, however, that it has value as a medicine in year after year, and is highly recommended by medical men. It often supercedes all other medicinal supplements—brandy in keeping up the system in cases of extreme exhaustion. It is frequently prescribed in acute sea-sickness, and I can personally vouch for its wonderfully revivifying powers and its inviolable retention on the stomach when other liquors cannot be retained. To its general exhilarating properties, to its gentleness, to the innocent cheerfulness it promotes, all civilized mankind can bear testimony; but these remarks apply strictly and solely to good champagne. Truly bad champagne, nothing can possibly be imagined more injurious to health—it is

Our English habits and customs differ, again, from those of France as to the time and mode of drinking champagne. The French usually take it excessively cold, and towards the end of dinner; while in England it is not preferably drank in a state of coolness approaching frigidity, and it is not taken at the commencement or towards the middle of the repast. I conceive that we are in the right in taking champagne at that we grossly err in imbibing it at the beginning of our meals; for, after partaking of champagne, it becomes extremely difficult, if not impossible to do justice to more natural wines.

The price of wines in the champagne district prior to being bottled, and when they are bottled, is as follows: Is. 2d. to 4s. 6d. per gallon; and, when bottled, from Is. 5d. to 2s. 6d. per bottle.

The average quantity produced is 1,000,000 of gallons.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY CREATURE  
DISCOVERED IN THE FORESTS  
OF MISSISSIPPI.**

The *Vicksburg Herald* of March last says: About 25 miles from this city is a small stream known as Bear Creek, which empties into the Big Black river. For some time past strange stories have been told by the negroes of an extraordinary animal seen near this creek. These stories were laughed at and derided by the citizens, no one believing in any such statements. This extraordinary creature had often suddenly appeared in the twilight, causing great excitement among them. He is described as being as long as about eight feet high, erect, in its language, "as large as a hen's leg," with no nose and no upper lip, with its eye teeth as large as a man's thumb, extending down over his chin about 8 inches; his right foot points directly to the rear and the left to the rear, and the measurement of the track is just 23 inches in length; his finger nails are about six inches long; the hair on his head—which is thick and black—grows to the ground as he walks and is parted in the rear and brought down in front on each side of his irregularly curved chest, which is not round or flat, but is angular like that of a fowl. The hair on the body of this singular being is stiff, stiff, and grows to the rear, parting at the angle of the breast-bone, growing thick and uniting with a long, stiff growth on his spine, which extends back about one like the spinal fin of a fish, or the ribs on the back of a bear—the hair on his arms is parted, and grows in the same manner, making a long, thick brush on the sides of the arms, extending from the shoulders to the point of his middle finger. Some peculiarity is observable on his feet.

To a white person has ever seen him until recently, when he was discovered by a hunter named Severn, gentleman.

in this swamp. They were accompanied by about fifteen well-trained blood dogs. They prepared for the hunt early in the morning, and when about commencing their attack, was attracted to an unusual light in the morning track in the soft silt; upon examination it was discovered that the track was being constantly reversed. In an instant the stories of the negroes occurred to the party, and at once it was determined to pursue the creature which had made this track. The dogs were instantly called abey and encouraged to follow the track, which they did promptly. The gentlemen, mounted upon good horses, found but little difficulty in keeping well up with the hounds. In a few minutes an object was presented to their view which sent a chill to the heart of every member of the party. They unlearned the non-descript. A being—apparently human—and suddenly arose from his lair, turned, and for a moment stood in silent inspection of his pursuers. He then with a yell truly terrible, he whined, and then, at the fastest of horse rattle, rushed away before the dogs.

This wild and exciting chase continued for a distance of nearly ten miles, when at last the terrible monster, foaming with rage, was brought to bay upon the bank of the Big Black, and turning with a fury unparalleled, it seized the foremost dog with both hands, and by the exercise of super-human muscular strength, buried its huge talons in the body of the howling brute, and finally tore the dog asunder. Dropping this, it then turned upon and sent its two immense tusks through the skull of the doomed dog. One of the hunters becoming alarmed for the safety of the party, drew his revolver and fired twice at the monster, but evidently without effect other than to frighten it by the report, when, turning with a hideous yell, it plunged into the river, diving and remaining submerged for five minutes, when it would suddenly spring high into the air, screaming with the voice of a regiment of soldiers. It finally swam to the opposite shore and disappeared in the neighboring forests, at which time it has only been seen twice by white persons. Several attempts have been made to capture it, but up to the present time without success.

What this stranger creature is, no one can conjecture. The gentlemen with whom we have conversed represent it as a black man about six feet high, but in other respects resembling to a great degree the description given by the negroes.

It has broken the negroes from attending Loyal Leagues at night in that section of country,

TEA

(*Produce Market's Review.*)

Confidence is at last restored in the Tea market, and a very large business has been done during the week, at higher prices. The London tea merchants have bought heavily, and the re-exporters, who also given unusually large orders, while the agents and brokers, on the other hand, have secured very firm holders. A rise of 3d. to 1d. per lb. has been obtained for all Congous, except the fine st grades, and the quotation for common Omgou is now 1s. 3d. 3d. per lb., at which price little can be bought, while soured Congou Leaf cannot be obtained in the market at 1s. 2d. 3d. to 10d. per lb. Common Peas have this advanced to what we cannot but think a dangerous point, but the medium kinds have not risen so far, and are nearly the same proportion, and are relatively extremely cheap. It appears rather a bold assertion, but we do not hesitate to say that at 1s. 4d., Teas 4d. per lb. better in quality than common Congou can be bought, and it is evident that if prices are to advance, it seems likely in the present appearance of the market, further attention should be directed to medium kinds.

An advance of 25 per cent. in the price of Congou since Christmas is certainly sufficient to induce caution, as it must have more than anticipated the effect of any falling off in supplies, although the more anxious among the brokers appear to look for a still further rise. There have been arrivals from China during the week. There is a variation in Scented Teas, but the stock of Congou is enough large, is not pressed for sale. Very little has been done in other descriptions. We are to notice that the practice of omitting to hold public sale on the fifth Tuesday of a month, has been broken through, and as possible good can result from continuing it, we hope that it will not again be adopted.

The public sale held last Tuesday comprised only 5,000 packages, and a portion of these was withdrawn; the result was looked forward to with considerable interest, and for almost all the highest prices were obtained. By telegram dated Hongkong, March 1st, 1885, the total exports of Tea from China to that date amounted to 110,660,000 lbs., against 100,364,400 lbs. in 1867, and 108,651,500 lbs. in 1866. The Board of Trade Returns for the two months' ending February 29th, 1885, have just been issued, and from their perusal we observe that the imports this year have been 1,650,000 lbs. than they were last year. In the same period, whilst the total deliveries for consumption and export in the two months were not the same as in 1887. The stock at the end of February was 13,000,000 lbs. less than at that time; but, on the other hand, the home consumption also, showed a decrease.

The proprietor of the *Philadelphian Public Ledger* has erected new premises for that journal. To pass round all the above-mentioned apartments constitutes a journey of ten yards, or rather more than a mile.

The new Congress and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which Congress has sent to the President for his signature, allows the Secretary of State only 60,000 dollars for contingent expenses of foreign interviews and audiences, that being only half of what was voted last year and less than half of Mr. Seward's estimate.

It is pointed out that Napoleon III. receives more than double the income to which he is entitled, and that Napoleon I. required to make war against all Europe. The King's Budget will be £20,000,000 beyond that of 1814, and £34,000,000 beyond the one which fifty-five years ago was considered necessary in time of peace.

His entire collection of Handel's counting scores (124 volumes) has left Louisa for Germany, the property now of Dr. Geyndler, editor of the new edition of Handel's works and life. What (asks the *Standard*) is the British Museum about to do towards the preservation of the mighty Handel out of the country?

A good story is told of an officer who managed to remain at the depot of his regiment during the whole of the Crimean war, and lately obtained six months' leave of absence to go and visit the graves of his



## Post-Office Notifications.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following Book Packets and Packets of Samples or Patterns may be transmitted by the Post in the Mail by the British Consulate at Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Nagasaki, at the following rates, viz:—

FOR A BOOK PACKET, OR A PACKET OF PATTERNS	OF PATTERNS
Under 4 ounces, . . . . . 6 cents.	
Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, . . . . . 12 "	
Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, . . . . . 18 "	
Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, . . . . . 24 "	
For every additional 4 ozs., . . . . . 6 "	

The Postage must in all cases be paid in advance.

Special attention is directed to the following Rules and Regulations which will be strictly enforced:—

AS REGARDS BOOKS. A Book Packet may contain any number of separate Books, Almanacs, Maps or Prints, and any quantity of paper, vellum or parchment (to the exclusion of letters whether sealed or open); and the Books, Maps, Paper, &c., may be either printed, written or plain, or any mixture of the three.

All legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of the same or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding be loose or attached; a salo-roller in the case of prints, or a salo-roller in the case of otherwise, in the case of Books, and in short whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter or usually appertains thereto.

Every Book packet must be either without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides.

It must not contain any letter, open or sealed, nor any sealed enclosure whatever. No packet must exceed two feet in length, breadth or depth; exceeding these dimensions it cannot be forwarded through the Post.

AS REGARDS PATTERNS. They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed, whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

There must be no writing or mark other than the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, a trade mark and numbers, and prices of the articles; otherwise the Packet will be detained or forwarded charged as an unpaid letter.

The Patterns must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples however of seeds, drugs, and so forth, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, tied at the neck; bags so closed that they cannot readily be opened, even although they be transparent, must not be used for this purpose. Non-compliance with this rule will also subject the packet to be detained, or forwarded as an unpaid letter.

The Packets or the contents thereof must not contain any inclosure, sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

In all other respects the general regulations of the Book Post will apply to the Pattern Post. Under these regulations, in order to prevent any interruption to the regular transmission of letters, a Packet of Patterns may, when it is necessary to be kept back for the following Mail by which, in the ordinary course, it would be forwarded, the decision of the Postmaster General, as to the eligibility of any Packet, pattern, or sample contained therein, to be forwarded under these regulations, will be final and conclusive.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and china, fruits, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving, plates and confectionery of all kinds.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

## Intimations.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.  
THE Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees and Masters of Vessels to their establishments at Whampoa and Hongkong, which offer every facility for the docking and repairs of Vessels of all classes.

Their Docks at Whampoa are in good working order and are pumped out by Steam, and the workshops comprise the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boiler-maker, and Machinery works. Materials supplied of the best kind and on the most reasonable terms. A jetty with a pair of powerful lifting shears, alongside of which masts and boilers can be taken out of Vessels.

Their Hongkong establishment (lately known as Messrs. Thos. Hunt & Co.'s Wharf Shipyard) comprises also the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boiler-maker and Machinery works and possesses a pair of lifting shears.

Their Granite Dock at Kowloon most advantageously situated, solidly built, and of full dimensions to admit the docking of any Vessel coming to this harbour, will be completed in a very short time.

The Steam Tug "LITTLE ORPHAN" is always in readiness to tow Vessels to Dock, free of charge, and to sea, or new berth, at reduced rates.

All works carried on under the superintendence of experienced European foremen. For particulars, apply to

A. D. MITCHELL,  
Manager of Works.

At the Office of the Company.

N.B.—Consignees or Masters of Vessels having cause to complain of the works done at the Docks or at Hongkong, will please address their complaints to the Office of the Company, which will receive the immediate attention of the Directors.

Hongkong, April 28, 1868.

## Intimations.

**\$500.**  
THE Directors of the UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED, will pay the above amount to any person or persons who can give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the parties implicated in the attempt to BLOW UP the Company's Office, (in the Hongkong Hotel Building), on Sunday, the 31st day of May last.

Information to be given to Mr. H. C. CALDWELL, Solicitor to the Company, or to W. M. DEANE, Esq., Captain Superintendent of Police.

Hongkong, June 1, 1868. 15jun

V. KRESSER,  
Chairman.

KÖNIGLICH PREUSSISCHES CONSULAT,  
HONGKONG, den 6ten April, 1868.

Die nachstehende Bekanntmachung des Königlich Preussischen General Consuls zu Schanghai bringt hiedurch zur Kunde der Unterthanen der Norddeutschen Bundesstaaten.

J. MENKE,  
Stellvertreter des Königlich Preussischen Consuls.

BEKANTMACHUNG.

NACH dem Norddeutschen Bundesgesetz vom 25ten October 1867 haben alle Kaufahrtschiffe der Bundesstaaten, also namentlich die Preussischen, Mecklenburgs, Oldenburgs und der Städte Bremen, Hamburg und Lübeck vom 1ten April 1868 ab als Nationalflagge ausschliesslich die Bundesflagge zu führen.

Dieselbe hat nach der Königl. im Namen des Bundes erlassenen Verordnung vom 25ten October 1867 ein längliches Rechteck, bestehend aus drei gleich breiten horizontalen Streifen, von welchen der obere schwarz, der mittlere weiss und der untere roth ist. Das Verhältniss der Höhe der Flagge zur Länge ist wie zwei zu drei. Die Bundesflagge wird von den Schiffen am Heck oder am hinteren Mast—und zwar in der Regel an der Gaffel dieses Mastes, in Ermangelung eines solchen aber am Top oder am Want geführt. Ein besonderes Abzeichen der Bundesflagge oder einen Wimpel zu führen, ähnlich demjenigen der Kriegsmarine der Norddeutschen Bundes, ist den Kaufahrtschiffen nicht gestattet.

Die Loosenflagge der Norddeutschen ist die neue Bundesflagge im kleinen Format, rings umgeben von einem weissen Streifen, dessen Breite gleich der der inneren Streifen ist.

Die Kaufahrtschiffe haben die Bundesflagge stets zu führen, sobald sie ein Schiff oder Fahrzeug der Bundeskriegsmarine, eine Festung oder ein Küstenfort passieren, welche ihre Nationalflagge gesetzt haben. Dasselbe gilt bei der Begegnung mit Kriegsschiffen befreundeter Mächte auf See.

Nach § 18 des Flaggengesetzes genügen die bisher von den einzelnen Landesbehörden erteilten Certificate auch zur Führung der Bundesflagge. Alle nur mit internationalen Consular Certificate versehenen norddeutschen Schiffe haben indessen sofort ihre Strömung in der Heimath zu bewirken.

Königlich Preussisches General Consulat,  
TETTENBORN.  
Shanghai, den 31 sten März, 1868.

THE CHINA MAGAZINE.

A WEEKLY MISCELLANY, 24PP. IMPERIAL 8VO.  
Illustrated with Photographs.  
Conducted by C. LARSON DAVIES,  
Published for the Proprietor by NORONHA & SONS, Government Printers,  
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By any of whom subscribers' names will be received.

Delivered Carriage free to Subscribers only.

QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTION:  
In China, the Straits, Saigon, Manila and Bangkok, . . . . . \$7.50.  
In Great Britain, . . . . . \$7.50.  
In France, . . . . . \$7.50.  
In Hongkong, March 19, 1868.

Published weekly.—Subscription (Exclusive of postage) 12 per annum; payable in advance.

SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE.

AND  
LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE Gazette is a General Weekly Newspaper, containing Officially Revised Reports of Cases heard at the Supreme and Consular Courts, Police Cases, and Proceedings in Bankruptcy; Original Articles; Notes and Queries on Legal points; Reports of Public Meetings; News of the Week, Commercial Summary, &c., &c.

Advertisements will be charged 1s. 1 per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and 60 cts. per 10 lines, for each subsequent insertion.

Shanghai, January, 1867.

NEWS AGENCY.

J. B. MORRIS, News Agent, Hongkong, being now prepared to receive orders for any Newspaper or Magazine published in England or the United States of America, at prices as low as those charged by any home agency, begs to solicit the support of the reading Public, and assure those who may favor him with their orders that the same shall be executed faithfully and promptly.

The latest copies of the best English and American Newspapers received by every mail steamer, also the latest copies of the Shanghai and Japan papers.

For subscription lists, with prices, &c., apply to

J. B. MORRIS,  
Care of Messrs. Bowra & Co.  
Hongkong.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE

CHANGE IN HOUR OF DEPARTURE.

THE Undersigned beg to give notice that on and after JUNE 1st 1868, the Company's Steamer "WHITE CLOUD" will leave HONGKONG for MACAO at half past two o'clock p.m., returning from MACAO at the usual hour of eight o'clock a.m. On the above date the system of furnishing Meals on board to the Passengers will be discontinued.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, May 11, 1868. 15jun

## Intimations.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.  
NOTICE is hereby given that an Agency of this Company has been opened in Macao, under the care of Messrs. Marjesson & Co., and that Captain Carroll has been appointed Surveyor for the Company at that Port.

By order of the Court of Directors,  
JOHN S. MACINTOSH,  
Secretary.

Shanghai, September 28, 1867.

Hongkong Lightering and Storage Co.

THE above Company is now prepared to LAND or SHIP Cargo in first class Lighters, and to take the entire discharge of ships by Contract. Also to STORE Goods in first class Granite Godowns at moderate rates.

J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.,  
Managers.  
Hongkong, December 17, 1867.

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of Certificates of Shares in the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company are requested to send them to the agents of the Company, to be replaced by Receipts representing the amount of the old shares and the stock dividend added, pending the issue of New Share Certificates.

ROWLEY MILLER,  
Secretary & Auditor.  
Shanghai, 24th February, 1868.

SAILORS' HOME, WEST POINT.

THE Hon. J. WHITALL, Esq.,  
Hon. JOHN DENT, G. THOMSON, Esq.,  
Hon. W. DELAND, R. N.  
W. W. DELAND, Esq.,  
J. B. GIBB, Esq.,  
W. ADAMSON, Esq.,  
W. W. DELAND, Esq.,  
R. BRAND, Esq.,  
GEO. MACLEAN, Esq.,  
Rev. J. J. LEWIS,  
D. D.,  
IVOR MURRAY, Esq.,  
H. B. LEMANN, Esq.,  
M. D.

Committee of Management.

THE Hon. J. WHITALL, Esq., Chairman.  
THOS. SUTHERLAND, H. G. THOMSON, Esq.,  
Esq.,  
G. J. HELLAND, Esq.,  
R. N.

Donations of Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, Clothes, &c., will be most thankfully received.

Captain A. OVERBURY, assumes the duties of Superintendent from this date, to whom or to the committee any information required in connection with the "Home" should be applied for.

Hongkong, September 21, 1866.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—  
The Colonial Secretary,  
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.,  
Geo. HARRIS, Esq.,  
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio),  
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., Resident Surgeon,  
Mr. TOWN, House Surgeon,  
W. PATTERSON, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.

TERMS OF ADMISSION—  
1st Class (Private Room), per day, \$3.00  
2nd " " (2 Beds room), " " \$2.60  
3rd " " (Public Ward), " " \$0.75  
These Charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended:—  
1st Class, . . . . . \$5.00  
2nd " " " " " " \$4.00  
3rd " " " " " " \$2.00  
By order,  
W. PATTERSON,  
Treasurer.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE above Hotel is now open, where Families and Gentlemen can find superior accommodation.

Private Rooms for Dinner parties. Breakfast from 9 to 10 A.M.  
Dinner at 1 P.M.  
N.B.—The Public Bar will be open on Saturday, the 7th instant.

CHAS. S. DUGGAN,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

W. P. MOORE.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage and kind notice of late, and feels quite proud that his humble efforts are so highly appreciated. He is ready to serve any gentleman who may feel the necessity of having any tonorial operations performed.

Particular attention paid to setting Razors.

Hongkong, May 27, 1868. 27ag

"STAG HOTEL."

SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Superior Hotel Accommodation will find it at the above Establishment.

EDMUND R. HOLMES,  
Proprietor.

Breakfast, . . . . . 1/6 A.M.  
Dinner, . . . . . 1/6 P.M.  
Dinner, . . . . . 7/6 P.M.

Refreshments provided at all hours. Regular Daily Meals at \$40 per month.

The undermentioned Papers are filed:—  
(Chinese Mail, Daily Press, China Express, Illustrated London News, Punch, Engineer, Scientific American, China Punch.

ICED DRINKS.

Hongkong, April 1, 1868.

## Intimations.

FORMOSA COAL DEPOT AT KILONG HAS on hand a large Stock of COAL of best quality, and is prepared to supply Steamers and Sailing Vessels with quick despatch at Current Rates, or deliver the same under Contract, at Hongkong and any Treaty Port in China.

The Depot drawing supplies from the best Mines only, intends to provide a superior article, free of the Surface Coal that has hitherto prejudiced consumers.

MILSON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Kelong, April 2, 1868.

EASTLACK & WINN,  
Surgeon Dentists,  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

JOHN THOMPSON & Co.,  
DISPENSING & ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS.

SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Ships' Medicine Chests supplied and refitted.

INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY,  
23, Wellington Street,  
Hongkong,  
May 9, 1868.

GEORGE GLASSE,  
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINGSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY, LONDON, AND 38, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS)

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED & REFITTED.

Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the climates of India and China as this fine and invigorating medicine. It is particularly adapted to the constitution of European ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the above climates will find in this wonderful remedy a cure of all ailments whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the climates of India and China. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

Hongkong, February 1, 1867.

A GENTLEMAN of eight years business experience in China, who is also a competent Book-keeper, is desirous of obtaining an EMPLOYMENT on moderate terms. Good references can be given. Address H. C. Office of this paper.

Hongkong, May 27, 1868. 27jun

WANTED, an experienced SURGEON for the S. S. "AGAMEMNON," about bound to London, expected here about the end of June.

For particulars as to remuneration, &c., apply to

BIRLEY & Co.  
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

MR. J. THOMPSON is prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS, VIEWS and other PHOTOGRAPHS.—Rooms, Commercial Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, March 11, 1868.

NOTICE.

RENTS and Accounts COLLECTED with punctuality and despatch.

And,  
DISTRICT WARRANTS for Rent ISSUED and EXECUTED.

Security if required.

THOS. W. BARRINGTON,  
68, Wyndham Street,  
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

THE Members of the late Hongkong Volunteer Corps are hereby requested to return without delay to the Undersigned the RIFLES they have been allowed to retain pending sanction for their purchase, the same not having been allowed.

H. COHEN.  
Hongkong, March 13, 1867.

BOWRA & Co.,  
AUCTIONEERS, SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,  
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Water Boats in constant readiness to supply Ships with Pure Fresh Water.

Sails made and repaired on the Premises.

TO HOUSE-KEEPERS & SHIP MASTERS.

PATERSON & HANDLEY,  
House and Ship Plumber, Copper and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters,  
16, Queen's Road West, and  
Acheong's Yard, Praya West,  
Hongkong, November 4, 1867.

ROBSON & Co.,  
PUBLIC AUCTIONEERS, SHIPPING AND GENERAL BROKERS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
ROBE, HIOGO, JAPAN.

SEA BATHING.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN visiting Macao and desirous of comfortable SEA BATHING, the undersigned begs leave to inform them, that Two first class Bathing Machines, fitted with every necessary convenience etc., are at their disposal. Situate at the West End Praya Grande.

Prices.  
1 Season Ticket for Family, \$20.00  
1 Single Do. for 1 month, 5.00  
Single Bathing, 50 cents each, or  
5 Tickets per dollar.  
Payment to be made at the house before Bathing.

WM. GARDNER,  
Proprietor.  
Macao Hotel, June 6, 1868. sep8

## Intimations.

HALE & HOLTZ,  
General & Commission Agents  
NAGASAKI.

BROWN, JONES & Co.,  
UNDERTAKERS.

MONUMENTS and HEAD-STONES ERECTED, in the best style.

LEAD and METALLIC COFFINS, on the Shortest Notice.

Apply to C. M. BROWNIE,  
Hollywood Road, Corner of Aberdeen St.

WM. DOLAN,  
SAIL MAKER, &c.  
Duddell Street,  
(Opposite French Consulate.)  
Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

MR. JOHN CLARK,  
ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER.

Member, Institute of Civil Engineers, London; and Fellow, Royal Institute of British Architects.

Office—3, Alexandra Terrace,  
Hongkong, March 23, 1868. Jun24

ORIENTAL BOWLING ALLEY, AND BILLIARD SALOONS.

Entrance—Wellington Street.

DAVID BROWNE,  
(LATE MANAGER OF THE ALBION HOTEL.)

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he has opened the above Bar and Bowling Alley and Billiard Saloons, and trusts by strict attention to Business, and the comfort of visitors, to merit a share of their patronage.

Good Fancy Drinks of every Description, Hongkong, April 11, 1868.

SCHMIDT & VOLKMAN ESTATE.

A SECOND and final Dividend of 23 per cent. having become available, Creditors of the above Estate, whose claims have been acknowledged by the Trustees are requested to apply for payment of the said Dividend on their respective Claims at the Office of Messrs. Wm. PUSTAU & Co., where also a final statement of accounts will be open for inspection until the 30th of June, a.c.

AD. JOOST,  
O. C. BEHN,  
for the Trustees.  
Hongkong, May 11, 1868. 60jun

## For Sale.

PRICKLY HEAT.  
HOMPSON'S Non-poisonous LOTION for Prickly Heat and Mosquito Bites is guaranteed to give instantaneous relief. Price, \$1 per bottle. To be had only at the INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY, 23, Wellington Street, nearly opposite the R. C. Cathedral.

Hongkong, April 4, 1868.

FOR SALE.

One 7 inch, 3 lift patent PUMP, with Cast Iron flywheel and handles, and with 6 hole 7 inch suction plate, with goose neck pipes and fittings complete.

One 5 inch Do. do. do.

Two 6 inch Gun Metal Fire ENGINES, with Hoses complete.



## For Sale.

FOR SALE.  
ALL Lot of Superior Old PORT  
INE, Th. Cy. Sanderman, Oporto.  
Dry MADEIRA.  
CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC.  
Superior Hungarian WINES.  
Wm. FUSTAU & Co.  
Hong, August 6, 1867.

## FOR SALE.

MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.  
M & Co.'s HOCK & MOSELLE,  
and pte.  
Growth's SHERRY and PORT  
BERTIN, WHISKY.  
& Price's BRANDY.  
ALE, draught and bottle.  
AY & GUINNESS STOUT.  
& Sons' PORTER.  
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.  
Hong November 20, 1867.

ING OFF!! SELLING OFF!!  
SELLING OFF!!

GREAT SACRIFICES!!!

SPLENDID BARGAINS!!!  
ULLER & CLAUSSEN  
announce that they are Selling  
their stocks of the undermentioned  
clothes, consisting of—  
Dress COATS and Walking  
COATS.

and Angola Walking, Shooting  
and SAC COATS.  
and Witney YACHT JACKETS  
and OVER COATS.  
and Merino COATS.  
Black Dress TROUSERS.  
Buckskin, Angola and Tweed  
TROUSERS.

and Merino TROUSERS.  
Black Dress TROUSERS.  
Buckskin and Angola VESTS.  
and Alpaca VESTS.  
Marcella and Linen VESTS.  
Colored Linen VESTS.

not of PIECE GOODS, compris-  
ing—  
and Blue Broad CLOTHES and  
DUE KINS.

ER BUCKSKIN, ANGOLAS,  
EDS and FLANNELS, of  
this Season's Patterns.  
new assortment of HOSIERY  
and SHIRTS of

OTH, with Linen FRONTS, &c.  
and Wool SHIRTS.  
Cotton, Lambwool and Flannel  
OVERS and UNDER VESTS.  
Linen, Cotton and Lambwool  
HALF HOSE.

DIES' COTTON HOSE.  
Kid and Driving GLOVES.  
and SQUARE TIES, Cholera  
and Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.  
Silk, Shell and Felt HATS,  
in the newest Shapes.

son's BOOTS and SHOES.  
LASH, Walking STICKS, Cloth  
and Hair BRUSHES.  
FUMERY, fancy SOAPS,  
rest variety of other GOODS.  
ULLER and CLAUSSEN,  
Queen's Road.

VALIDS AND OTHERS.  
aded, ex "ALLIANCE," from Cal-  
some very fine GUAVA JELLY

DE VI-TORIA DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong,  
ng, May 7, 1868.

ESTMENT FOR THE OPEN  
PORTS IN JAPAN.  
SALE AT INVOICE COST.  
MAN Printing Establishment,  
new, containing one Cylinder  
in Hamburg, a small hand  
rent quantity of Fancy and run-  
d, wrought iron chests, &c.,  
in every respect. Delivery may  
one. Invoice price \$2,000.  
particulars, apply to  
C. A. SAINT, or to  
DE SOUZA & Co.  
ng, March 6, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
able PROPERTY on Queen's  
d, lately occupied by Messrs  
Fryer & Co.  
particulars, apply to  
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.  
g, September 2, 1867.

FOR SALE.  
CURIO FEET MANILA  
TIMBER, to arrive per  
que "MARIA MORTON."

NVA N BROTHERS & Co.  
g, February 26, 1868.

FOR SALE.  
METAL, 13 to 28 oz. Muntz  
civians.  
JOHN BURD & Co.  
g, April 5, 1867.

BRANDY in 1 doz. cases,  
SHERRY, 3 " "  
PORT, 2 " "  
CLARET, 1 " "  
BIRLEY & Co.  
g, April 9, 1867.

FOR SALE.  
SES Martinez' Aromatic BIT-  
ERS, superior quality.  
SHERRY.  
PORT.

MULLER & CLAUSSEN.  
g, January 13, 1868.

LE, PIERRE & LUDIN'S Fine As-  
ent of PERFUMES.

Atos.  
& Sons' BOOTS.  
at greatly Reduced Prices, by  
JULIUS EUZIERE,  
Hair Dressing Room, Up-stairs.  
g, December 4, 1867.

FOR SALE.  
Lots to suit Purchasers.  
per SHEATHING and NAILS.  
portion NAILS.  
AGNE.  
OCK.

INE. In glass, all of super-  
rior quality.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK,  
Secretary.

N. B.—The Consignee or Holder of any  
Vessel sailing round to complain of the work  
done in the Docks, or in any way respecting  
the Dock arrangements, should address the  
Secretary on the subject—when their com-  
plaints will receive the immediate attention of  
the Directors of the Company.  
Hongkong, October 13, 1866.

published by CHARLES ABRAHAM  
proprietor, at No. 2, Wyndham  
Street, Hongkong

## For Sale.

JUST ARRIVED.  
(From "Peter Denny.")  
FINEST FLORENCE OIL, for Salad,  
at \$6 per dozen.  
Apply to  
G. DUBOST & Co.  
Hongkong, June 5, 1868.

## FOR SALE.

Ex "Chuan" and "Peter Denny."  
DRAUGHT BEER in Hogsheads and  
Kilderkins.  
Draught STOUT in half Hogsheads.  
Apply to  
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.  
Hongkong, June 2, 1868.

## FOR SALE.

CABRIOLET PHAETON, with driving  
Seat in front, Fashionable SHAPE,  
HOOD, LAMPS, &c., a very Handsome  
CARRIAGE.  
Apply to  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1868.

## FOR SALE.

Ex "ESTAFETTE" and other Arrivals.  
GENUINE AVH GIN in red cases, 15  
squares.  
Genuine AVH GIN, in white bottles.  
Palm-tree Brand GIN, in 15 squares.  
Dutch GUARACA, in stone bottles.  
At LAMBERT, ARKINSON & Co.  
Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

## Docks.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.  
CAPITAL—\$750,000.  
IN 1,500 SHARES, OF \$500 EACH.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS at ABER-  
DEEN and WHAMPOA are in full  
working order, and the attention of Ship-  
owners is respectfully solicited to the advan-  
tages which these Establishments offer for  
the Docking and Repair of Vessels.  
The following description of the Premises  
is submitted for the information of the Public.

ABERDEEN DOCK.  
DOCK No. 1.  
Built of GRANITE.

Length, 330 feet.  
Breadth, 80 "  
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 18 "  
do. Neap Tides, 16 "

NEW DOCK, No. 2.  
Built of GRANITE.

Length, 400 feet.  
Breadth, 90 "  
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 24 "  
do. Neap Tides, 21 "

WHAMPOA DOCKS.  
DOCK A.

Length, 550 feet.  
Breadth, 80 "  
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 16 1/2 "  
do. Neap Tides, 13 1/2 "

DOCK B.

Length, 340 feet.  
Breadth, 90 "  
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 18 "  
do. Neap Tides, 16 "

DOCK C.

Length, 260 feet.  
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 14 "  
do. Neap Tides, 12 "  
Fitted with Caissons and Steam Pumps.

DOCK D.

Length, 164 feet.  
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 12 1/2 "  
do. Neap Tides, 9 1/2 "

DOCK E.

Length, 120 feet.  
Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 11 "  
do. Neap Tides, 8 "

D. and E. are Mud Docks available for  
small vessels, at very low rates.

## WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops on the Premises, both at  
Aberdeen and Whampoa, possess every  
appliance necessary for the Repairs of Ships  
or Steam Machinery. The Engineer's Shops  
are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Screw-  
ing, Cutting, Punching Machines, &c., &c.,  
—capable of executing work on the largest  
scale, and Blacksmith's Shops are equally  
well supplied with plant, and the work is  
entirely carried on under the Supervision of  
experienced Europeans.

Powerful Lifting Shears stand on a Jetty  
alongside where vessels can lie in 24 feet  
water and take in or out boilers, masts, &c.

## BOILERMAKERS' DEPARTMENT.

This company in addition to executing  
Repairs are prepared to tender for supply-  
ing new Boilers to Steamships for con-  
structing which they have great facilities.

## FOUNDRY.

Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ships  
or general purposes, accompanied with the  
utmost despatch.

## STORES.

The Company's Stores will (when re-  
quired) supply at moderate rates all the  
necessaries for Shipwork, such as Paint,  
Copper, Canvas, &c., &c.

## STEAM TUG.

The Company's powerful Steam Tug  
Puma (100 Horse-power nominal) is always  
in readiness to Tow Sailing Vessels from  
Hongkong to the Dock free of charge, and  
will take them back or to Sea at reduced  
Rates.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Office of the Company, d'Aguilar Street,  
Hongkong.

## Insurances.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.  
CAPITAL \$2,000,000, IN 2,000 SHARES OF  
\$1,000 EACH.  
\$100 per Share to be paid on Allotment, and  
\$100 six months after Allotment.

## NOTICE.

WITH reference to the following Reso-  
lutions passed at a Meeting of the  
Shareholders of the Hongkong Fire Insur-  
ance Company held on the 8th instant, ap-  
plications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire  
Insurance Company, Limited, will be re-  
ceived by the General Managers, the form  
of application to be as follows:—

To the General Managers and Consulting  
Committee of the Hongkong Fire Insur-  
ance Company, Limited,  
GENTLEMEN,—

I request you to allot me Shares of  
One Thousand Dollars each in the above  
named Company, and I agree to accept such  
Shares, or any less number which may be  
allotted to me, and to pay a Call of One  
Hundred Dollars per Share on allotment,  
and a further Call of One Hundred Dollars  
per Share, six months after allotment, and I  
further undertake to subscribe to the Deed  
of Settlement when called on to do so.

I remain, Gentlemen,  
Your Obedient Servant,

## RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No. 1.  
That the General Managers and Consulting  
Committee are hereby authorized to  
adopt measures for the reconstruction of  
the Company as the Hongkong Fire Insur-  
ance Company, Limited, on the basis pro-  
posed in the Memorandum of the 2nd April  
presented to this Meeting.

No. 2.  
That the General Managers and Consulting  
Committee are hereby requested to re-  
ceive applications for Shares in the Hong-  
kong Fire Insurance Company, Limited,  
and on the receipt of such applications to  
the extent of One Thousand Shares to call  
an Extraordinary General Meeting of the  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company for the  
purpose of authorizing its dissolution, and  
the transfer of its assets and liabilities to  
the new Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

N.B.—Forms of application for Shares  
may be had at the Office of the Company,  
Queen's Road.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

## NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following  
rates will be charged for Short Period  
Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "  
Above 6 months, 4/5 " "

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## Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.  
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.  
Detached and semi-detached  
Dwelling-Houses removed  
from Town, and their Con-  
tents, 1/2 per cent.  
per annum.

Other Dwelling-Houses used  
strictly as such, and their  
Contents, 1/2 per cent.  
per annum.

GILMAN & Co.  
Agents North British and Mercantile  
Insurance Company.  
Hongkong, March 9, 1866.

## NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.  
FROM and after this date the following  
Rates will be charged in Short Period  
Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "  
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Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "  
Above 6 months, 4/5 " "

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "  
Above 6 months, 4/5 " "

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Above 6 months, 4/5 " "

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Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "  
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Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "  
Above 6 months, 4/5 " "

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "  
Above 6 months, 4/5 " "

## Insurances.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY.  
AND  
FORBES & CO.'S CONSTITUTED  
INSURANCE COMPANY.  
HE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Companies are  
prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

JOBAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.  
INCORPORATED 1869.  
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.  
HE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company are pre-  
pared to accept Marine risks and issue  
Policies at current rates.  
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.  
Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.  
HE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents in Hongkong for the above  
Company, are prepared to grant Marine  
Risks at current rates.  
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.  
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

At the request of the Undersigned,  
Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
have taken temporary charge of the fol-  
lowing Insurance Companies:—  
Phoenix Assurance Company.  
Liverpool and London and Globe Insur-  
ance Company.  
London and Provincial Marine Insurance  
Company.  
Universal Marine Insurance Company  
Limited.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 2, 1867.



# THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.L.D.

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The following is an Abstract of the Contents of this Book:—

CHAP. I.—SEC. 1 TO 4.

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1.—Treaty with Great Britain, Chinese Text of the same.

2.—Treaty with the United States.

3.—Treaty with France.

4.—Treaty with Russia.

Supplementary Treaty with Russia.

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2.—Tariff on Articles of Export.

3.—Rules respecting Trade and Dues, Chinese Text of the same.

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10.—Port of Tientsin or Chetoo.

11.—Port of Tientsin.

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2.—Chinese Numerals.

3.—Chinese Commercial Weights.

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5.—Measures of Length.

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7.—Malayan States—Singapore, &c.

8.—Burmese Monies, Weights, &c.

9.—Indian Presidencies—Bengal, Madras, Bombay.

10.—Ceylon.

11.—English and French Weights, &c.

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2.—Relating to Exchanges.

3.—Relating to Time.

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5.—Measurement of Cargo.

6.—Bullion Operations.

APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Directions for the Coast of China, and for the Japan Islands; also giving the meanings of Chinese Words occurring in Charts and Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Positions of places on the Chinese and Japanese Coasts.

The author in his Preface says:—"The tables in Chap. VII., for estimating prices, measurement of goods, exchanges, &c. have been selected from those constantly in use among the foreign merchants in China. Those for calculating the prices of tea in dollars or pence have been copied from the more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq. The last section of the same chapter, on "Movements in Bullion," has been prepared and furnished for the Guide by Patrick R. Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia.

"The Appendix of Sailing Directions has been reprinted from the 'China Pilot.' With short interruptions, the coasts from Singapore to Hakodadi are all described in it; and for the Chinese coasts, the Directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for the names of all places that could be ascertained."

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## Shipping in Harbour.

### HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.

C, on Pedder's Wharf.—W.C., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—IV., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
<b>STEAMERS.</b>							
1868.							
Azoff	W.C. Johnson	Brit. str.	700	June	11 P. & O. S. N. Co	Swatow, &c.	
Clan Alpine	E. Hutchison	Brit. str.	640	June	6 Jardine, Matheson & Co	Calcutta, &c.	
Donnai	W.C. Bourdon	Fch. str.	1900	May	28 Messageries Impériales	Saigon, Suez, &c.	
Douglas	W.C. Pimman	Brit. str.	615	June	10 P. & O. S. N. Co (Chartered)		
Erl King	W.C. Pimman	Brit. str.	1044	June	7 Aug. Heard & Co	Shanghai	
Glengyle	W.C. Hooper	Brit. str.	1205	June	6 Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Kan Ka Koo	W.C. Yeaton	Amer. str.	313	June	A. Heard & Co		
Titania	K. Clark	Fch. str.	805	May	17 A. Heard & Co		
<b>SAILING VESSELS.</b>							
Adriana Petronella	K. Breuk	Dut. bk.	750	June	8 Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Anne	W.C. Petrie	Brit. sch.	304	June	4 John Burd & Co		
Archer	W. Power	Amer. sch.	908	May	13 A. Heard & Co		
Bob Tail Nag	W.C. Greham	Brit. sch.	170	May	7 George Holmes	Nagasaki	Immediate
Candelaria	W. Lara	Span. bk.	407	June	7 Remedios & Co		
Carmarthenshire	W. Hemsworth	Brit. sh.	812	May	1 Holliday, Wise & Co	London	
Castle	W. Nistad	Siam. bk.	374	May	22 Chinese		
Cintra	W. Savacho	Port. bk.	352	May	5 Rosario & Co		
Clara Sayers	K. Breuk	Brit. bk.	284	June	5 Carlowitz & Co		
Confucius	W. Stenzel	Breu. bk.	326	June	5 Siemssen & Co		
Costa Rica	W. Moulin	Brit. bk.	299	May	26 Alfred Hogg	Saigon	
Daylight	W. Smith	Siam. bk.	350	May	12 Chinese		
Dr. Petermann	K. Frederichs	N. Ger. bk.	740	June	9 R. S. Walker & Co		
Dunmail	W.C. Thompson	Brit. sh.	771	June	7 Gilman & Co		
Gipsy	K. Fullerton	Brit. bk.	250	June	5 Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Gorge	K. Schierloh	N. Ger. sch.	118	June	E. Schellhas & Co		
Hermann & Emma	K. Laereis	N. Ger. sh.	702	June	6 Wm. Pustau & Co	Callao	
Jeannie Berteaux	Harrison	Brit. bk.	598	May	18 Captain	San Francisco	Early
John Barnfield	E. Bastian	Brit. bk.	528	June	6 Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Katinka	W. Ravenkild	Siam. bg.	250	June	7 Chinese		
Leon	W. Ripowurt	Fch. bk.	324	June	9 Carlowitz & Co		
Lima	W. Meinhard	Ital. bk.	255	May	25 Carlowitz & Co	Saigon	
Lyemmoon	E. Sornsen	Brit. bk.	425	May	28 Landstein & Co	Yokohama	
Maria	K. Benzien	N. Ger. bg.	216	May	31 Siemssen & Co		
Maria Luisa	W. Areste	Span. bk.	361	June	7 Captain		
Mary Louisa Antoinette	K. Mysson	Dut. bk.	620	June	9 Order		
Midnight	W.C. Brock	Amer. sh.	838	May	21 Olyphant & Co	San Francisco	Immediate
Minerva	W. Carreras	Span. bk.	273	May	7 Remedios & Co		
Natura	W. Seward	Brit. sh.	1194	May	13 P. & O. S. N. Co		
Neville	K. Jackson	Brit. sh.	715	Feb.	16 Turner & Co		
Orpheus	E. Crowell	Amer. sh.	1067	May	11 A. Heard & Co		
Panuco	W. Battie	Brit. bk.	322	June	3 Order		
Pepla	W.C. Olibaris	Span. bk.	266	May	7 Remedios & Co		
Peter Denny	W. Adam	Brit. sh.	997	May	29 Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Sarah	W. Brown	Brit. bg.	186	June	2 Chinese		
Seamew	W. Taylor	Brit. bk.	469	June	5 Thomas Howard		
Stord	K. Karmer	Nor. bk.	161	May	27 John Burd & Co	Foochow	
Sunshine	W. Martin	Brit. bk.	226	May	18 A. G. Hogg & Co	Foochow	
Theresa	K. Cooper	Brit. sh.	708	June	10 Birley & Co	Melbourne and Sydney	
Vanga	K. Gonner	N. Ger. bg.	245	June	7 Siemssen & Co		
Venezuela	E. Holtorf	N. Ger. bk.	292	June	6 Siemssen & Co		
Water Lily	E. Wickman	Brit. sch.	140	May	20 Chinese		
Waverley	W.C. Forsyth	Brit. bg.	215	June	6 Gibb, Livingston & Co		
William Chandler	K. Brown	Brit. sh.	700	April	30 Bosman & Co	San Francisco	Early
Yokohama	W. Paul	Amer. bk.	431	June	8 Smith, Archer & Co		

### WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Apenrade	Davidson	N. Ger. bk.	304	June	Wm. Pustau & Co	U. Kingdom	
Bertha	Wagner	Frus. bk.	238	June	3 Wm. Pustau & Co		
Carobel	Mackenzie	Brit. bk.	467	June	5 Carlowitz & Co	New York	Early
Charlotte	teingraf	N. Ger. sch.	319	June	7 E. Schellhas & Co	Callao	
Dolores Ugarte	Saul	Sal. sh.	800	May	27 Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Eagle	Kramer	Brit. bk.	345	June	8 Chinese		
Falcon	Gunn	Brit. sh.	793	May	6 Gibb, Livingston & Co	London	Immediate
Golden Spur	Ronald	Brit. sh.	657	June	1 Gilman & Co	London	Immediate
Lightning	Rodger	Brit. str.	673	June	8 Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Uwari	Wright	Japan. str.	350	June	John Burd & Co		
United Service*	Stocks	Brit. str.	650	June	1 Wm. Pustau & Co		
Wilhelmina	Toujes	Dut. bk.	461	May	28 Siemssen & Co	Shanghai	

(\*At Canton)

### SHANGHAI.

Merchant Sailing Vessels from or for European, Australian and American Ports, in Harbour on June 5.

Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Consignees or Agents.
Alexander	Dempster	Brit. bk.	208	May	24 Sunderland	Newchwang	Frazar & Co
Argonaut	Nicolson	Brit. sh.	1072	April	12 London	London	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Cathaya	Paterson	Brit. sh.	790	May	24 Newcastle, N.S.W.	London	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Clara Babuyan	Herrington	Brit. bk.	650	May	2 Taiwan-foo	London	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Elizabeth A. Oliver	McQueen	Brit. bk.	610	May	4 London	London	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Flying Spur	Atkinson	Brit. sh.	735	May	21 Sydney	London	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Forward Ho	Hosack	Brit. sh.	942	April	23 Liverpool	London	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Horatio	Rodger	Brit. sh.	882	May	20 Newcastle, N.S.W.	London	Bull, Purdon & Co
John R. Worcester	Wawn	Amer. sh.	440	May	25 New York	London	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Leander	Petherick	Brit. sh.	844	May	24 Foochow	London	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Lennox Castle	McMechen	Brit. sh.	693	May	21 London	London	W. R. Adamson & Co
Lord Macaulay	Care	Brit. sh.	846	May	20 Cardiff	London	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Maidland	Coulson	Brit. sh.	798	May	14 Foochow	London	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Neptune		Brit. bk.	287	May	30 Newcastle, N.S.W.	London	Russell & Co
Ophir	Heau	Brit. bk.	410	June	2 Shields	London	Frazar & Co
Rubicon	Hoseason	Brit. sch.	204	June	4 Sydney	London	Senior Naval Officer
Tewkesbury	Fowler	Brit. sh.	1050	May	18 Newport	London	W. R. Adamson & Co
Titanis	Deas	Brit. sh.	872	May	22 London	London	Birley, Worthington & Co
Winfell	Jones	Brit. sh.	834	May	14 Cardiff	London	

### VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignees.	Intended Despatch.
<b>CHINA &amp; JAPAN PORTS.</b>				
NAGASAKI	Bob Tail Nag	Brit. str.	sr. G. Homes	
SHANGHAI	U. Service	Brit. str.	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Do.	Erl King	Brit. str.	A. Heard & Co	
YOKOHAMA	Lyemmoon	Brit. bk.	Landstein & Co	
<b>OTHER PORTS.</b>				
CALLAO	H. & Emma	Ger. sh.	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Do.	Charlotte*	Ger. bk.	E. Schellhas & Co	
LONDON	Falcon*	Brit. sh.	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Do.	Golden Spur*	Brit. sh.	Gilman & Co	
Do.	Carthenshire	Brit. sh.	Holliday, Wise & Co	
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Sunshine	Brit. bk.	Alfred Hogg	
NEW YORK	Carobel*	Brit. bk.	Olyphant & Co	
SAN FRANCISCO	Wm. Chandler	Brit. sh.	Bosman & Co	
Do.	Midnight	Amer. sh.	Olyphant & Co	
Do.	J. Beteaux	Brit. bk.	Captain	
UNITED KINGDOM	Apenrade*	Ger. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co	